

# "OPEN" SHOP ADVOCATE FRANKLY UNFOLDS PLAY

New York, Dec. 10.—The frank and crestfallen expression of the so-called "open" shop has been made by one of its advocates that can be credited to Paul R. Rapp, founding superintendent of the Advance Rummy company, Battle Creek, Mich.

Mr. Rapp writes in the Iron Age, current issue. This magazine contains among business men, rather than Mr. Average Citizen, who is supposed to be scenery when anti-unionists stage their well-known drama, "Our Liberty is Menaced by Organized Labor."

The Battle Creek man makes no attempt to fool himself or his readers. He tells business men that the "open" shop means no collective bargaining; that the employer is absolute dictator of wages and working conditions, and that it is never safe to employ a "considerable sprinkling of union men."

His founders are convinced that the establishment of the anti-union shop is a costly venture, as it is necessary to "break in" unskilled workers, thereby implying that the Iron Molders union has the skillful workers.

"In some time," he says, "it becomes necessary to discharge a man because he complains about a price on his work to incur to discourage any disposition on the part of the men to try to get fair prices raised."

"Now that you have an 'open' shop, and you are your own shop committee and your own business agent, and not at any time allow the old-time plan of negotiating with the molder for a lower price prevail. Such actions lead to discussions among your men on what should be paid, and discussion leads to organizing."

"It is a struggle for the employer when employers want to reduce wages they should reduce them, and not make the mistake of talking the matter over with employees, as this might lead to unionization by these workers."

There is a worker's satisfaction with wages, Mr. Rapp suggests. "He (the worker) needs your help at this time, just as much as he required it in the beginning, and you must use strenuous efforts to keep him lined up, or you will be obliged to discharge him. Take him to the office and convince him that he is only in the primary department of the business, and that he is of no special value to you; that he needs you more than you need him."

"You can finally settle with him by giving him a certain task to do and agree that when he has finished this task satisfaction you will pay him more. You are losing nothing and are helping him to realize that he has a great deal more to learn; and as he goes at the work laid out for him his mental condition will gradually change and you have a good man who will give you a better order of work."

"An 'open' shop is never safe with a considerable sprinkling of union men in it. There is always the great danger of the shop being injured or organized."

Mr. Rapp's blunt statements are a refreshing change from the job stuff used by other flat-heads who would conceal their antecity by sly appeals to the flag.

## Huge Land Areas Handed Railroads

Washington, Dec. 10.—The free use of the lands of the American railroads is the subject of a bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Francis C. Johnson of Kansas. The bill provides for the sale of 100,000 acres of land owned by the railroads in Kansas, and for the sale of 100,000 acres of land owned by the railroads in other states.

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# POLITE PICKETING WANTED BY FEDERAL SUPREME COURT

Washington, Dec. 10.—Only polite picketing will hereafter be recognized by the United States supreme court, which suggests one picket at each factory gate—a hint that will hardly be overlooked by injunction judges.

Where a worker on strike persists in telling his story of injustice to a strikebreaker, this is "likely to cause intimidation" and can be enjoined, says the court, because "we are a social people," and picketing, when carried to the point of "intimidation" is unjustifiable.

This prior procedure for wage workers who daily risk their lives in the vital whirlpool of industry was announced by Chief Justice Taft in the famous Granite City (Ill.) boycott case which has been before the supreme court for nearly five years.

The case was based on an injunction issued by Federal Judge Humphrey (Illinois district) who held that there is no such thing as a peaceful picketing and that the City-Central trade union, composed of unions in Granite City, Madison and Venice, is an unlawful combination of unions.

In sustaining the injunction, with modifications, Chief Justice Taft took occasion to discuss the general question of picketing and to reaffirm his well-known views on the power of injunction judges.

The court held, in effect, that picketing is lawful when under the direction of an equity court and that every case must be decided on its own merits. He suggested that one picket at each factory entrance is sufficient, and that all other strikers can be enjoined from congregating at the plant or in the neighboring streets by which access is to be had to the plant.

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# "CANT-SHUT" LAW IS SUGGESTED IN PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Washington, Dec. 10.—In his message to congress, President Harding recognizes the right of labor to organize and be represented by agents of its own choosing—with the important proviso that strikes be regulated by law and trade unions be incorporated.

He said there should be established "judicial or quasi judicial tribunals for the consideration and determination of all disputes which menace the public welfare."

This statement is in line with declarations made last August by Attorney General Daugherty before the convention of the American Bar Association in Cincinnati. At that time the president's legal adviser favored compulsory jurisdiction over industrial disputes so that "legislation will have a more intelligent basis upon which to enact compulsory legislation upon this subject."

In recommending to congress that trade unions be incorporated, President Harding said:

"In the case of the corporation which enjoys the privilege of limited liability of stockholders, particularly when engaged in the public service, it is recognized that the outside public has a large concern which must be protected; and so we provide for the incorporation of corporations, and the same principle of vision. Likewise in the case of labor organizations, we might well apply similar rules to the usually defined private enterprise."

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# AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

## INCORPORATION OF TRADE UNIONS ALSO FAVORED BY STATES' EXECUTIVE—PRESIDENT GOMPER'S Quotes History Against 400-Year-Old Plan

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## How High Finance Juggles Its Debts

Washington, Dec. 10.—The \$100,000,000 railroad refunding bill, now pending in congress, illustrates how high finance can postpone payment of a debt while it uses the debt to collect money away it.

The refunding scheme is the result of government control of the railroads, when the government agreed to pay a rental for the property, and the roads agreed to pay for improvements that the government would make during the period of control.

The refunding bill, now pending, can be best described by this statement: Suppose the government issued a railroad refunding bill for \$100,000,000 and it was agreed that the government would pay the interest on the bill for 10 years, and the railroad would pay the principal of the bill in 10 years.

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